GAUDEO

John Carter Brown.

BOUND BY W. PRATT FOR H. STEVENS 1859

D. 1570.
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1581.
1583

A discourse vpon the entended *Voyage to the hethermoste partes of America:* written by Captaine Carleill, for the better inducement to *satisfie suche Marchauntes, as in disburcing* their money towardes the furniture of the present charge: doe demaunde forthwith a present returne of gaine: albeit their saied particuler disburcementes are in such slender sommes, as are not worth the speakyng of.

JOHN CARTER BROWN

WHen the Goldsmith desireth to finde the certaine goodnesse of a peece of golde, which is newly offered vnto hym, he presently byngeth the same to the Touchstone: whereby comparyng the shewe or touche of this newe peece with the touch or shewe of that whiche he knoweth of olde, he forthwith is able to iudge what the valewe is of that, whiche is newly offered vnto hym. After the example wherof I haue thought it good to make some briefe repetition of the perticuler estate of many other forraine Voyages and trades alreadie frequented and knowne vnto vs, whereby you maie be the better able to conceiue and iudge what certaine likelihood of good there is to be expected in the Voyage, whiche is presently recõmended vnto your knowledge and resolution.

And first to laie doune that of *Moscouia*, whose beginning is yet in the remembrance of many. It is well knowne that what by the charges of the first discouerie, and by the greate giftes bestowed on the Emperor and his Nobilitie, together with the leaud dealing of some their seruauntes, who thought themselues safe enough from orderly punishment. It cost the Companie aboue fower skore thousande poundes, before it could be brought to any profitable reckoning. And now that after long a pacience, and so greate a burthen of expences, the same beganne to frame to some good course and commodity:

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It killeth to very tickliſhe tearmes, and to as ſlender likelihood of any further goodneſſe as any other trade that may be named. For firſt the eſtate of thoſe Countreis and the Emperours dealinges, are thinges more fickle then are by euery bodie vnderſtoode. Next the Dutchmen are there ſo crept in, as thei daiely augment their trade thether, whiche maie well confirme that vncertentie of the Emperours diſpoſition to keepe promiſe with our Nation. Thirdly, the qualitie of the voyage, ſuch as yet may not bee performed but once the yere. Fourthly, the charges of all Ambaſſadours betweene that Prince and her Maieſties, are alwaies borne by the Marchaunts ſtocke. And laſtly, the daunger of the Kyng of Denmarke, who beſides that preſently he is like to enforce a tribute on vs, hath likewiſe an aduauntage vpon our Shippes in their voyage, either homewardes or outwardes whenſoeuer he liſteth to take the opportunitie.

The bad dealynges of the Eſterlynges are ſufficiently knowne to be ſuche towardes our Marchaunts of that trade, as thei doe not onely offer them many iniuries ouerlong to be written, but doe ſeeke all the meanes thei can, to depriue them wholy of their occupiyng that way: and to the ſame purpoſe haue of late, cleane debarred them their accuſtomed and auncient priuileges in all their greate Townes.

The Traffiques into Turkie, beſides that by ſome it is thought a harde poinct to haue ſo muche familiaritie with the profeſſed and obſtinate Enemie of Chriſte: It is likewiſe a voyage whiche can not bee made but at the deuotion, and as it were in the daunger of many States, who for ſondrie reſpectes are apt to quarrell with vs vppon ſudden occaſions. And the preſentes to be giuen awaie in Turkie this yere coſt little leſſe then two thouſande poundes.

As for the trades into all the partes of Italie, it maie eaſely be conſidered by euery one of iudgement, that the ſame ſtãdeth in the like termes touchyng the paſſages, as that of Turkie, and that many tymes our Shippes beeyng taken in the waie by the *Galleis* of *Barbary*, our poore Mariners after the

loſſe

losse of their goodes and trauaile, are sett at suche excessiue Raunsomes before thei can be freed of their slauery: as for the most parte thei are no way able to discharge: as for Example at this instaunt there are some prisoners poore ordinary Marriners, for whose releasing there must bee paied two hundred Duckets the man, for some three hundred, yea, fower or fiue hundred Duckets the man for some of them. And how euiously thei doe alreadie oppose them selues against our frequentyng into their partes, maie appeare by the late customes whiche thei haue imposed aswell vppon our Englishe Marchaundize whiche wee bryng them, as also vppon suche their Marchaundize whiche we fetche from them.

The trade into *Barbary* groweth likewise to worse tearmes then before tymes: and when it was at the best our Marchauntes haue been in daunger of all their goodes thei had there, whensoeuer it happened the Kyng to dye. For vntill a newe were chosen, the libertie of all disordered persones is suche, as thei spoyle and wrong whom thei list without any redresse at all.

Touchyng Spaine and Portugall, with whom wee haue very greate trade, and muche the greater, by meanes of their venting a good parte of our wares into their *Indies*, as also of the prouision thei haue from the same, wherewith are made many of our returnes from them againe. It falleth out that twise the yere ordinarily we sende our Fleates into those partes: So that whensoeuer the Kyng of Spaine listeth to take the opportunitie, he maie at these seasons depriue vs not only of a greate nomber of our very good Shippes, but also of our honestest, and ablest sorte of Marriners that are to be found in our whole Realme againe: which is a matter of no small consequence: for it is to bee noted, that when he shall take a quarrell in hande, thought it be but his owne perticulerly, yet hath he the meanes to put in hazarde aswell those our Shippes which are in his owne Countreis of Spaine and Portugall, as also all others whiche shall be bounde to any the partes of all Italie or of Turkie either. And further whosoeuer he bee

that is but so meanly affected in Religion, as of necessitie becommeth euery ordinarie man and good Christian to bee, can not but be agreeued in his harte to consider, that his children and seruaunts whom he desireth to haue well brought vp, are in these trades of Spaine and Portugall and al Italie, forced to denie their owne profession, and made to acquaint themselues with that whiche the Parentes and Maisters doe vtterly denie and refuse, yea whiche many of them doe in their owne hartes abhorre as a detestable and most wicked doctrine.

But who shall looke into the qualitie of this voyage, beyng directed to the latitude of 40. degrees, or there aboutes of that hithermoste parte of *America*, shall finde it hath as many poinctes of good momente belongyng vnto it, as maie almoste be wished for. As first it is to bee vnderstoode, that it is not any long course, for it maie bee performed to and fro in fower monethes, after the first discouerie thereof: Secondlie, that one winde suffiseth to make the passage; whereas moste of your other voyages of like length, are subiect to three or fower windes. Thirdlie, that it is to be performed at all tymes of the yere. Fowerthlie, that the passage is vpon the high sea, whereby you are not bounde to the knowledge of daungers, on any other coaste, more then of that Countrey, and of ours here at home. Fiftlie, that those partes of Englande and Irelande, whiche lye aptest for the proceedyng outward, or homeward vpon this voyage, are verie well stored of goodlie Harbourghes. Sixtlie, that it is to bee accompted of no daunger at all, as touching the power of any forraine Prince or State, when it is compared with any the beste of all the other voyages before recited.

And to the godlie mynded, it hath this comfortable commoditie, that in this trade, their Factours, bee thei their seruauntes or children, shall haue no instruction or confessions of Idolatrous Religion enforced vpon them, but contrarily shal bee at their free libertie of conscience, and shall finde thesame Religion exercised, whiche is moste agreeable vnto their parentes and Maisters.

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As for the Merchandizyng, whiche is the matter especially looked for, albeit that for the present, we are not certainly able to promise any suche like quantitie, as is now at the best tyme of the *Moscouian* trade brought from thence: So likewise is there not demaunded any suche proportion of daily expences, as was at the first, and as yet is consumed in that of *Moscouia* and others. But when this of *America* shall haue been haunted and practized, thirtie yeres to an ende, as the other hath been, I doubte not by Gods grace, that for the tenne Shippes, that are now commonly employed once the yere into *Moscouia*, there shall in this voiage twise tenne be imployed well, twise the yere at the least. And if for the present tyme, there dooe fall out nothyng els to bee founde, then the bare Fisshyng; yet doubte I not after the first yeres planting, but by that matter only to serue half a dozen of your best sort of Ships, although my supplie of people doe not followe me so substancially, as in all reason maie be well looked for.

But when it is asked what maie bee hoped from thence after some yeres, it is first to bee considered, that this situatiõ in 40. degrees, shalbee verie apte to gather the commodities, either of those partes whiche stande to the Southward of it, as also of those whiche are to the Northward.

In the Northerlie maie bee expected, an especiall good fishyng for Salmon, Cudde, and Whales, but also any other suche commodities, as the Easterne Countreis doe yeeld vs now: as Pitche, Tarre, Hempe, and therof Coydage, Maستes, Losshe hides, riche Furres, and other suche like, without beeyng in any sorte beholdyng to a Kyng of Denmarke, or other Prince or State, that shalbe in suche sorte able to commaunde our Shippes at their pleasure, as those dooe at this daie, by meanes of their straight passages, and strong Shippyng.

As for those partes whiche lye Weste, and to the Southwardes, it maie well bee hoped thei will yeelde wines with a small helpe; since the grapes doe growe there of themselues already verie faire, and in greate abundance. Olives beeyng

once planted, will yeeld the like Dile as Spaine and Italie. The Countrey people beyng made to knowe, that for Waxe and Honie, we will giue them suche triflyng thynges, as thei desire of vs, and shewyng them once the meanes, how to prouide the same, the labour thereof beyng so light, no doubt but in short tyme thei will earnestly care to haue the same in good quantitie for vs. Besides what greate likelihoode there is of good meanes to make Salt, which maie serue for the fishyng of those partes, maie well enough appeare vnto them, who cã iudge the qualitie of suche places, as are required to make the same in.

Thus muche for the beginnyng, because thei maie be had with an easie kinde of trauaill. But when it maie haue pleased God, to establishe our people there any suche tyme, as thei maie haue planted emongest them, in sondrie partes of the Countrey, and that by gentle and familiar entreatyng them, thei bee made to see, what is better for them, then thei doe as yet vnderstande of, and that in so many sortes of occasions, as were infinite to bee set doune. It is to bee assuredly hoped, that thei will daiely by little and little, forsake their barbarous, and sauage liuyng, and growe to suche order and ciuilitie with vs, as there maie bee well expected from thence no lesse quantitie, and diuersitie of Merchandize, then is now had out of Dutchlande, Italie, Fraunce, or Spaigne. And as the borderyng neighbours, are commonly the aptest to fall out with vs, so these partes, beyng somewhat further remote; are the liker to take, or giue lesse occasion of disquiet. But when it is considered, that thei are our owne kindred, and esteemed our owne Countrey Nation whiche haue the gouernement: meanyng by those who shalbe there planted, who can looke for any other, then the dealyng of moste louing, and moste assured freendes.

There are further to be considered, these twoo pointes of good importaunce, concernyng the matter of trade. The one is, that by the good prosperyng of this action, there muste of necessitie fall out, a verie liberall vtteraunce of our Englishe

Clothes,

Clothes, into a maine Countrey, described to be bigger then all *Europe*, the larger parte whereof bendyng to the Northward, shall haue wonderfull greate vse of our saied Englishe Clothes, after thei shall once come to knowe the commoditie thereof. The like will bee also of many other thynges, ouermany to bee reconed, whiche are made here by our Artificers and labouryng people, and of necessitie muste bee prouided from hence.

The other is, if there bee any possible meanes, to finde a Sea passage, or other freshe water course, whiche maie serue in some reasonable and conuenient sorte, to transporte our Merchandize into the East *Indian* Sea, through any of these Northerly partes of *America*, it shalbe soonest and moste assuredly performed by these who shall inhabite, and first growe into familiaritie with the Inlande people.

What Minerall matter maie fall out to bee founde, is a thing least in suspence, vntil some better knowledge, because there be many menne, who hauyng long since, expected some profites herein, vpon the great promises that haue been made them, and beyng as yet in no poincte satisfied, doe therevpon conceiue, that thei bee but woordes pourposely caste out, for the inducyng of menne to bee the more willyng to furnishe their money, towardes the charge of the first discouerie.

But now to aunswere some others, who beginne with an other obiection, saiyng: That it is not for the Merchauntes purse, to continue the charges of transportyng and plantyng: and that since these hundred menne, whiche are now to bee planted, will coste fower thousande pounde, it is then to bee thought, that the charge of a farre greater nomber, will be also a farre greater somme of money. Whereunto I aunswere, that in all attemptes vnknowne, especially suche a one as is this, wherewith wee are presently in hande, the firste charges are commonly aduentured in more desperate kind, then those that followe vppon some better knowledge: and therewith it falleth out, that whereas one aduentureth in the firste enterprise; an hundred for that one will of them selues bee willyng,

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and desirous to aduenture in the next, if there bee neuer so litle more apparaunce, that the entended matter is by some knowledge of our owne, founde true in some poinctes of our firste presumption. The examples are many, and maie easily bee remembred by those who bee Merchauntes, euen in their ordinarie and daiely trades, as well as in extraordinarie attemptes, whiche of late yeres haue fallen into those tearmes of some likelihoode, as is aboue saied. So then no doubt, but when certaine reportes shalbe brought by them, who directly come from thence, that suche a Coũtrey and people, thei haue themselues seen, as is by vs spoken of, but that then there will come forwarde a greater nomber of those, who now neither haue heard any thing of the matter, as also of others, who presently make suche friuolous scruple, as will not otherwise be satisfied, then by the report of saincte Thomas. I speake not this by the Merchauntes, whom for their freedomes of trade, I would not haue pressed to any further charge, then this first preparation, but rather by suche as haue greate affection, to hazarde the chaungyng of their estates, and would bee well content to goe in the Voyage, if thei might onely bee assured that there is suche a Countrey, and that their money should not be wasted to nothyng in the preparations. The right examination of this poincte, must bee the contrary sequell of the common Prouerbe, *Nothyng venture, nothyng haue*, so on the other side by venturyng, many greate good profites are foũd out, to the wonderful benefite of the common wealthe, and to those especially in priuate, who take on the hazarde of their life and trauaill, or substance in the first attemptes, and therefore I would wishe that thei who (God bee thanked) are wel able to spare that, whiche is required of eche one towardes the vndertakyng of this aduenture, bee well content and willyng to employe the same, since the sequell in good and substanciall reason dooeth promise, not onely a greate commoditie in perticuler to the Merchaunte, who shall here at home exercise the trade of Merchaundize. But also to an infinite nomber of other, who presently liue in poore estate, and maie

by

by takyng the oppoꝛtunitie of this diſcouerie, alter theſame to a farre better degree. Wherefoꝛe to make ſome concluſion vpon this poincte of the Merchauntes nil doubt, who ſuſpecteth leaſt this firſt diſburcement, without retourne of preſent gaine, ſhould not bee all his charge, but that afterwardes he might yet further bee vged to continue the like againe, as hath happened in the diſcouerie of the *Moſcouian* trade. It maie ſuffice to conſider, that this is not an action, whiche concerneth onely the Merchaũtes perticulerly, but a great deale moꝛe the generall ſoꝛte of people throughout all Englande: And that when ſuche relation ſhalbe returned, as that it maie bee founde a matter woꝛthie the followyng, the whole generalitie will not refuſe to contribute towardes the furtherance thereof, rather then it ſhould ſincke, foꝛ wante of any reaſonable ſupplie. But as it is a very little tyme, ſince I haue been throughlie reſolued, to trie my foꝛtune in the matter, ſo is it moꝛe then tyme, the preparation were in hande already, and therefoꝛe no fitt tyme now, to make any nomber of ignoꝛaunt men to vnderſtande with reaſon, the circumſtance that belongeth to a matter of ſo greate conſideration and impoꝛtance.

To thoſe who haue any foꝛwarde myndes in well doyng, to the generalitie of mankinde, I ſaie this muche moꝛe, that Chriſtian charitie doeth as greatly perſwade the furtherance of this action, as any other that maie bee laied befoꝛe vs, in as muche as thereby, wee ſhall not onely dooe a moſte excellent woꝛke, in reſpect of reducyng the ſauage people, to Chriſtianitie and ciuilitie, but alſo in reſpect of our pooꝛe ſoꝛte of people, whiche are verie many emongeſt vs, liuyng altogether vnpꝛofitably, and often times to the greate diſquiet of the better ſoꝛte. Foꝛ who knoweth not, how by the long peace, happie health, and bleſſed plentifulneſſe, wherewith GOD hath endewed this Realme, that the people is ſo mightely encreaſed, as a great nomber beyng bꝛought vp, duryng their youth in their parentes houſes, without any inſtruction how to gett their liuynges, after their parẽtes deceaſe, are dꝛiuen to ſome neceſſitie, whereby verie often, foꝛ want of better education,

thei fall into sondrie disorders, and so the good sorte of people, as I saied before, are by them ordinarily troubled, and themselues ledd on, to one shamefull ende or other, wheras if there might bee founde some suche kinde of imployments, as this would bee, no doubt but a greate parte of them would be withheldе, frō fallyng into suche vile deedes, and in steade thereof, proue greatly seruiceable in those affaires, where thei might be so imploied. This I speake of myne owne experience, hauyng seen diuers come ouer to the warres of the lowe Countries, duryng my residence in the same; who here had been verie euill and idle liuers, and by some little continuance with vs, haue growne to bee verie industrious in their facultie, whiche I cā assure you, was a more painfull maner of liuing, then in this action is like to fall, and withall to a purpose of farre lesse valewe, in respecte of their perticuler recompence, then with an assured kinde of good hope is loked for in this.

Thus you see in euery poincte, that maie be wished for, in a good action and voyage, there is matter and reason enough to satisfie the well disposed. But now to growe somwhat nerer the quicke, and to shewe you some greater apparaunce, then hath been yet spoken of, you maie vnderstande by that followeth, the circumstance of a little discourse, whiche doeth concerne these matters very directly.

In the yere 1534. Iames Carthier of Deepe, made his first discouerie of those partes of *America*, whiche lye to the Westwardes, and as it were on the backside of Newfounde lande. In whiche voiage his principall intention was to seke out the passage, whiche he presumed might haue been founde out, into the Easte Indian sea, otherwise called the passage to *Cathayo*, but this yere he went no higher, then the Islandes of the assumption in the greate Baie of S. Laurence, and so retourned backe into Fraunce.

The next yere followyng he went with greater prouision into the grand Baie againe, where he keepyng the Northerly shore, ranne vp the greate Riuer that comes doune from *Canada* and other places, vntill at laste with his small Pinaces,

hauyng

hauyng lefte his greate Shippyng by the waie, he arriued at *Fochelaga* Towne, beeyng fiue hundred leagues within the entrance of the grande Baie. In whiche trauaill he had spent so muche of the yere, that it was now the moneth of October, and therefore thought it cõuenient, for the better enfoymyng hymself at large in this discouerie, to Winter it out in those partes, whiche he did at a place called by himself holy Croffe. This Winter fell out to bee a verie long and hard Winter, as many tymes the like happeneth with vs in these partes, And the fauage people who for the moste parte, make but a slender kinde of prouision, euen as it were frõ hande to mouth fell into some scarcitie of victualles, yet did thei not refuse to serue the Frenchmen, with any thyng thei had all the Winter long, albeit at somwhat higher prices towardes the ende, when the neede was moste, as with our selues the like happeneth at suche tymes. But when the Frenche had had their wantes serued all the yere; and that as yet thei sawe not, any apparance of their entended matter, whiche was the discouerie of the passage, and yet imaginyng by the signes wherewith the willyng people, endeuoured to declare their knowe=ledge in that poincte, that some good matter might bee had from them, if thei might haue been well vnderstoode, thei resolued with them selues, to take some of the sufficientest men of that Countrey home into Fraunce, and there to keepe thē so long, as that hauyng once achieued the Frenche tongue, thei might declare moze substancially their minde, and know=ledge in thesaied passage, concludyng this to be the meane of least charge, of least trauaile, and of least hazarde. And when thei came to bethinke them selues, who might bee meetest foz it, thei determined to take the king, as the persone who might be beste enfoymed of suche partes, as were somewhat remote from his owne Countrey, as also that foz the respect of hym, the people would be alwaies ready, and content to doe them any further seruice, when it should happen them to retourne thither againe about the discouerie. Thus the pooze Kyng of the Countrey, with twoo oz three others of his chief compa=

nions commyng aboard the Frenche Shippes, beyng required thither to a bancket, was traiterously caried awaie into Fraunce, where he liued fower yeres, and then died a Christian there, as *Theuet* the Frenche Kynges Cosmographer dooeth make mention. This outrage and iniurious dealyng, did put the whole countrey people into suche dislike with the Frenche, as neuer since thei would admitt any conuersation, or familiaritie with them, vntill of late yeres, the olde matter beginnyng to growe out of minde, and beyng the rather wasen on by giftes of many trislyng thynges, whiche were of greate value with them, thei are (as I saied) within these two The yere 1581 or three yeres content againe to admitte a traffique, whiche twoo yeres since, was begonne with a small Barke of thirtie tunnes, whose retourne was founde so profitable, as the nexte yere followyng, beyng the laste yere, by those Merchauntes, who meante to haue kepte the trade secret vnto them selues, from any others of their owne Countrey menne, there was hired a Shipp of fower score tunnes out of the Ile of *Iersey*, but not any one Mariner of that place, sauyng a Shipboye. This Shippe made her retourne in suche sorte, as that this yeare thei haue multiplied three Shippes to bee one of nine score tunnes, an other of an hundred tunnes, and a third of fower score tunnes: whiche reporte is giuen by very substanciall and honest men of *Plymouth*, who sawe the saied Shippes in readinesse to departe on their Voyage, and were aboarde of some of them. Here is at this instant in the towne a man of *Gernesey*, *Lewis de Vicke*: who reporteth to haue credibly heard, that by this last yeares Voyage the Frenchmen got foretcene or fifteene hundred for euery one hundred. But how soeuer it bee, it carieth good likelihoode of some notable profite, in asmuche as thei doe so greatly, and thus suddenly encrease the burden and nomber of their Shippes this present yeare. Now, if in so little as twoo yeares tymes this voyage of the Northerne partes bee growne to suche good passe as hath been declared vnto you: it is worthe the thinkyng on to consider what maie bee hoped for, from the Southerne parte:

whiche

whiche in all reason maie promise a greate deale more. And so as one who was neuer touched with any indirect meaning, I presume to wishe and perswade you to some better takyng of this matter to harte, as a thyng which I doe verely thinke wil turne to your greater and more assured commoditie, then you receiue by any other Voyage, as yet frequented of so shorte and safe a course as this hath: dealyng herein no otherwise with you for your seuerall small sommes, then I doe with my self, bothe for more of myne owne, then is required of any one of you: besides the hazard and trauell of my person, and the total imployment of my poore credite, whiche (I thanke God) hath hetherto passed clere and vnspotted in matters of greater importaunce and difficultie, then is like to fall out in this betweene you and mee.

FINIS.

The Comitties.

Maister Alderman Harte.
Mai. Spencer.
M. Hoddesdē.
Mai. Willyam Burrowgh.
Maister Slany
M. Towerson.
Mai. Stapers.
Maister Ihon Castelyn.
Mai. Leake.

Articles set downe by the Comitties

appointed in the behalfe of the Companie of Moscouian Marchauntes, to conferre with Maister Carleill, vpon his entended discouereis and attempt into the hethermost parties of *America*.

IFirst, the Comitties are well perswaded that the Countrey whereunto this action pretendeth is very fruitfull, Inhabited with sauedge people of a middle & tractable disposition. And that of all other places whiche are vnfrequented at this daie, it is the onely most fittest and most commodious for vs to entermeddle withall.

The conuenientest maner of attemptyng this enterpise, is thought to be thus: That there should be one hundred men conueied thether to remaine there one whole yeare: who with freendly entreatie of the people, may enter into better knowledge of the particuler estate of the Countrey, and thereby gather what Commoditie maie be hereafter or presently looked for.

The charge to transporte these hundred men, to victuall them, and to furnishe them of Munition and other needefull thynges, will not bee lesse then fower thousande poundes: whereof hath been very readily offered by the Citie of Bristoll one thousande poundes, the residewe beeyng three thousande poundes, remaineth to bee furnished by this Citie of London: or any others who will aduenture their money in this first preparation.

The Comitties thinke it conuenient that a Priuiledge should be procured by Maister Carleill from her Maiestie, by vertue whereof these Conditions and Articles followyng, maie be effectually prouided for.

First, that they who shall disburce their money for the first prepa-

preparation, shall be named Aduenturers, and shall haue the one halfe of all suche Landes, Territories, Townes, Mynes of golde and siluer, and other Mettalles whatsoeuer that shal be founde, gotten, obtained, and conquered by this discouerie: yeelding to her Maiestie one fift parte of all their part golde and siluer, as shall happen to be had out of any Mynes that so shall be founde.

That those parties whiche doe emploie themselues personally in the present discouerie, shall be named Enterprisers, and shall haue the other halfe of all the Landes, Territories, Townes, Mynes of golde and siluer, and other Mettalles, yeelding to her Maiestie the fift part of the golde and siluer, as the Aduenturers doe: The same to bee distributed by the Generall, with the consent of the greater part of twelue discreete parsons to bee chosen out of the whole nomber of Enterprisers.

Also that all trade of Marchaundize whiche shall be vsed to and from those partes, whiche by this discouerie shall bee founde out, shall appertaine onely to the Aduenturers which first shall disburce their money for this discouerie, with prohibition to all other her Maiesties Subiectes and other Marchauntes to deale in the saied partes, without the consent of the first Aduenturers, vpon losse of Shippe and goodes, and punishment of their parsons, that so shall aduenture in trade of Marchaundize: or otherwise by imsonment at the Companies pleasure.

That no parson shall hereafter aduenture in this discouerie, as Aduenturers for the profites mentioned in the first Article, but suche onely as doe disburce their money in this first preparation: and thei shall not aduenture hereafter any greater somme then ratablie according to their proportion of this their first aduenture.

Also

Alſo the profite which by this diſcouerie ſhall be attained vnto, either by lande whiche maie be conquered, or otherwiſe gotten: as alſo ſuche profite whiche by this diſcouerie ſhall be obtained by Wynes, or otherwiſe gotten, that eache one ſhall haue his parte rate and rate like: accordyng to the proportion of their firſt aduenture, and not otherwiſe.

The Aduenturers in this firſt preparation, ſhall at their owne free will and libertie, choole whether thei will ſupplie hereafter any further charge or not: if there doe fall out any ſuche occaſion to require the ſame. And yet withall ſhall for euer holde to them the freedome of the trade whiche ſhall growe in any of theſe partes. Notwithſtandyng their ſaied refuſall to beare any further charge.

That in the Patent whiche is to be obtained, be graunted that all her Maieſties ſubiectes, maie tranſporte themſelues thether that ſhall be contented to goe. And that the patented or his aſſignes maie ſhippe thether from tyme to tyme, ſo many and ſuche perſons, men, women and children, as thei ſhall thinke meete. And the ſame perſons to inhabite or remaine there at their pleaſure, any lawe to the contrarie notwithſtandyng, with expreſſe prohibition as is mentioned in the third Article, againſt all others whiche ſhall goe thether without the licence of the patented or his aſſignes firſt obtained.

That it ſhall not be lawfull for any of her Maieſties ſubiectes, or any other to enhabite or traffique within two hundred Leagues any way of the place, where the Generall ſhall haue ſettled his cheefeſt beyng or reſidence.

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